

I 00536-67 EWT(m)/EWP(j) IJP(c) RM SOURCE CODE: UR/0364/66/002/011/1332/1335
ACC NR: AP6035590

AUTHOR: Raskina, E. M.; Perekal'skaya, L. M.; Davydov, B. E.; Shishkina, M. V. 37

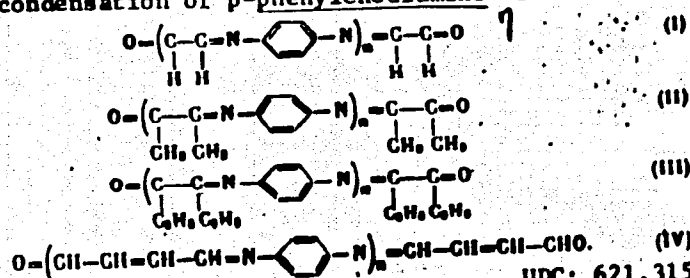
ORG: Institute of Petrochemical Synthesis im. A. V. Topchiyev, Academy of Sciences SSSR, Moscow (Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza Akademii nauk SSSR) B

TITLE: Preparation and study of complexes of Schiff bases

SOURCE: Elektrokimiya, v. 2, no. 11, 1966, 1332-1335

TOPIC TAGS: organic semiconductor, semiconducting polymer, charge transfer complex

ABSTRACT: Charge transfer complexes of polymeric Schiff bases and bromine have been prepared and the effect of chemical structure on the physical, chemical and electrical properties of these complexes has been studied. The polymers (I-IV) were prepared by polycondensation of p-phenylenediamine with various dicarboxylic compounds:



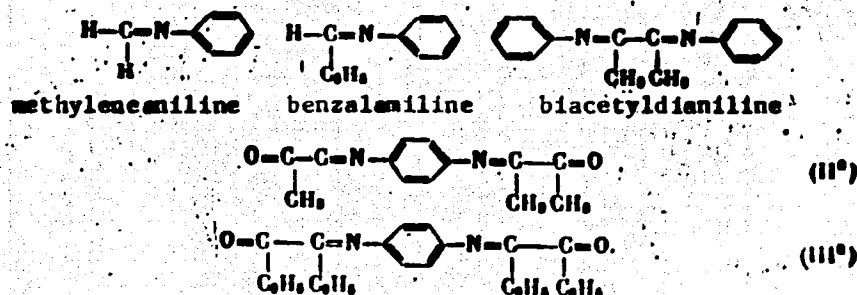
UDC: 621.315.592:547

Card 1/3

L 08536-67

ACC NR: AP6035590

For comparative purposes, analogous low-molecular-weight compounds were also prepared:



The complexes were prepared by treatment of the compounds with gaseous bromine. The results of density, x-ray-diffraction, thermal-stability, and IR and EPR spectroscopic measurements are described briefly in the source. Electrical measurements showed that for complexes of the monomeric compounds (benzalaniline, biacetylaniline, but not methylenedianiline), resistivity did not drop below 10^{11} ohm cm. On going to the dimers II^a and III^a, resistivity dropped by more than six orders of magnitude. However, on going to the corresponding polymers, resistivity changed but little. Differences in polymer structure had a marked effect for complexes with

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a bromine content no higher than 21—35%, but had little effect at higher bromine content. For most complexes, the activation energy for conduction was lower for the low-temperature region than for the high-temperature region, but the reverse was true in a number of cases, e.g., the complex of II (64% bromine). The temperature behavior of resistivity was interpreted in terms of macromolecular coplanarity. Orig. art. has: 6 formulas. D

SUB CODE: 07, 20/ SUBM DATE: 17Nov65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 004/ ATL PRESS: 5103

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L 08536-67 EWT(m)/EWT(j) IJP(c) RM
ACC NR: AP6035590 SOURCE CODE: UR/0364/66/002/011/1332/1335

AUTHOR: Raskina, E. M.; Perekal'skaya, L. M.; Davydov, B. E.; Shishkina, M. V. 37

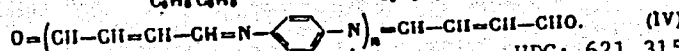
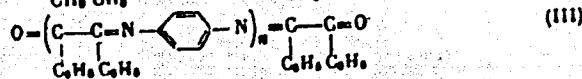
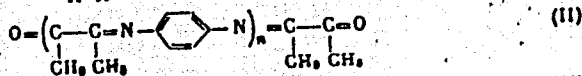
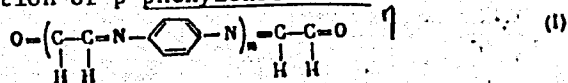
ORG: Institute of Petrochemical Synthesis im. A. V. Topchiyev, Academy of Sciences
SSSR, Moscow (Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Preparation and study of complexes of Schiff bases

SOURCE: Elektrokimiya, v. 2, no. 11, 1966, 1332-1335

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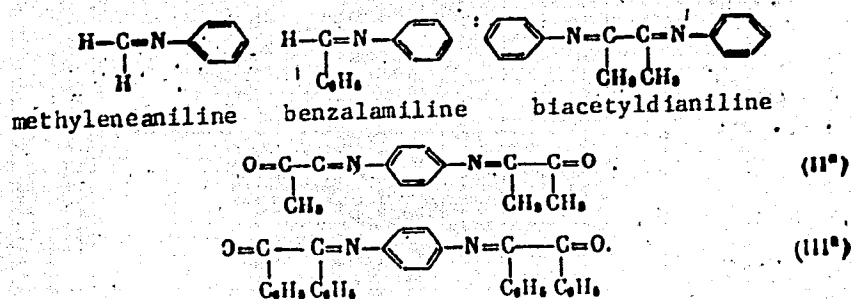
UDC: 621.315.592:547

Card 1/3

L 08536-67

ACC NR: AP6035590

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Card 2/3

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SUB CODE: 07, 20/ SUBM DATE: 17Nov65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 004/ ATL PRESS: 5103

Card

3/3 *egh*

RASKINA, E.S., kand.med.nauk (Leningrad, Kirovskiy pr., d.26/28, kv. 101)

Labor and segmental pathoanatomical changes in the bronchi following pneumonectomy in tuberculosis [with summary in English]. Vest.khir. 80 no.3:43-46 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz patologoanatomicheskogo otdeleniya (konsul'tant - prof. A.N. Chistovich) Leningradskogo instituta tuberkuleza.

(PNEUMONECTOMY, in various dis.

pulm. tuberc., pathologico-anat.bronchial, lobar.
segmental changes (Rus))

RASKINA E.S.
EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 5 Vol 12/2 Gen. Path. Feb 59

421. THE PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY OF THE TUBERCULOUS PRIMARY INFILTRATE AND THE TYPES OF ITS PROGRESS IN THE LUNGS. (INVESTIGATION OF LUNGS SURGICALLY RESECTED) (Russian text) - Raskina E. S. - ARKH. PATOL. 1958, 20/7 (45-50) illus. 2

Two hundred specimens of pneumonectomy or lobectomy for tb were examined. In almost half of the cases a primary infiltrate had been demonstrated clinically and radiologically. These cases were examined with particular care; caseous foci encapsulated by connective tissue and regarded as early infiltrations were found in 11 cases; large solitary cavities were found in 31 cases; giant cavities with small cavities and scattered foci in the neighbourhood in 11 cases; small cavities in the upper lobes with encapsulated caseous necrotic foci 40 times; and similar cavities in the upper lobes with spread in the entire lung 6 times. Mucosal tubercles, exulcerations and lymphoid infiltrations were often found in the bronchial walls of the extirpated lungs, but had not frequently led to spread of the infection to other segments or to the second lung.

Brandt - Berlin (V, 15*)

RASKINA, E.S. (Leningrad)

Pathological anatomy of early tuberculous infiltrations and forms of pulmonary progress in specimens removed during surgical intervention [with summary in English]. Arkh.pat. 20 no.7:45-50 '58 (MIRA 11:9)

1. Iz patologoanatomicheskogo otdeleniya (konsul'tant - prof. A.M. Chistovich) Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberkuleza.

(TUBERCULOSIS, PUDMONARY, pathology,
surg. specimens (Ru))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 15 Vol 12/6 Chest Dis. June 59

1417. THE PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY OF THE TUBERCULOUS PRIMARY INFILTRATE AND THE TYPES OF ITS PROGRESS IN THE LUNGS. (INVESTIGATION OF LUNGS SURGICALLY RESECTED) (Russian text) - Raskina E. S. - ARKH. PATOL. 1958, 20/7 (45-50) Illus. 2

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Brandt - Berlin (V, 15)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 15 Vol 12/5 Chest Diseases May 59

1192. PATHO-ANATOMICAL BRONCHIAL CHANGES FOUND IN RESECTED LUNGS, PULMONARY LOBES AND SEGMENTS FROM TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS SURGICALLY TREATED (Russian text) - Raskina E. S. - VESTN. KHIR. 1958, 80/3 (43-46) Tables 2

Conclusions from the examination of 157 specimens were as follows: (1) In 64.4% of cases the bronchial walls at the site of transection were affected by tb. (2) Tuberculous changes in the bronchial wall were not so marked in those cases where a preoperative antibacterial treatment was carried out. (3) Tuberculous changes were more frequent and more extended in the bronchial walls of segments than in the major airways. (4) Bronchial fistula and empyema development did not depend on the presence of tuberculous affection of the bronchial wall at the site of its severance. (5) These complications were mainly observed after pneumonectomy. Fistula and empyema were rarely seen after lobectomy and segmentectomy.

(IX, 15)

1. RASKINA, E. S.
2. USSR (600)
4. Bronchi - Cancer
7. Simultaneous occurrence of pulmonary tuberculosis and bronchogenic cancer. Probl. tub. no. 1, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953. Unclassified.

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EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 9/Vol 13/5 SURGERY May 59

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2538. PATHO-ANATOMICAL BRONCHIAL CHANGES FOUND IN RESECTED LUNGS, PULMONARY LOBES AND SEGMENTS FROM TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS SURGICALLY TREATED (Russian text) - Raskina E.S. - VESTN. KHIR. 1958, 80/3 (43-46) Tables 2

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(IX, 15)

RASKINA, E.Z.

IVANOVA, N.M., kand.med.nauk, RASKINA, E.Z.

Course of experimental tuberculosis in white mice following
subcutaneous infection [with summary in French]. Probl.tub.
36 no.2:95-102 '58 (MIRA 11:5)

1. Iz laboratorii Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta tuberkuleza imeni A.Ya. Shternberga (dir. - prof.
A.D. Semenov).

(TUBERCULOSIS, exper.
infectivity & histopathol. (Rus))

USSR / Microbiology. Microbes, Pathogenic to Man and Animals. Bacteria. Mycobacteria. F

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 5, 1959, No. 19565

Author : Ivanova, N. M.; Raskina, E. Z.

Inst : Not given

Title : Concerning the Course of Experimental Tuberculosis in White Mice with Subcutaneous Infection

Orig Pub : Probl. tuberkuleza, 1958, No 2, 95-102

Abstract : The dynamics of the distribution of tubercular bacteria (TB) and the morphological changes on the site of infection and internal organs were studied in 118 mice. TB of a bovine type were injected under the skin of the inguinal region in a dose of 0.5 mg. 113 animals were destroyed in

Card 1/2

USSR/*RASKINA E. Z.* Medicine-Pathophysiology

FD-2425

Card 1/2 Pub 17-8/21

Author : Kudryavtseva, V. I. and Raskina, E. Z.

Title : On the course of experimental tuberculosis in cats

Periodical : Byul. eksp. biol. i med. 39, 31-34, Jan 1955

Abstract : Author investigates the functional conditions of the central nervous system. 54 cats were inoculated with strains of human and bovine tuberculosis bacilli in 0.3 mg doses subcutaneously and intratracheally. Later considerable numbers of the bacteria of the human strain given subcutaneously were found in the organs but only individual bacilli deposited in the trachea. Under the same conditions bovine type bacilli were always found in considerable numbers. Microscopically, the author found that changes in the organs of the animals inoculated with bovine tuberculosis were extensive and noticeable as soon as the 10th day. Both human and bovine strains given subcutaneously and into the trachea produced symptoms of the disease either in the lungs or in other organs. The animals who had received subcutaneous inoculations were affected most heavily. It

Card 2/2

FD-2425

must be mentioned that the bovine type of bacillus showed a tendency to settle in the organs and to proliferate more than the human strain did. 6 references, 2 USSR. 1 since 1940. microphotographs

Institution: Leningrad Scientific Research Tuberculosis Institute imeni A. Ya. Shternberg (Director, Dr Med Sci Prof A. D. Semenov.), Leningrad

Submitted : April 11, 1954

RASKINA, E. Z.

USSR: Medicine - Pathomorphology

FD-2520

Card 1/1

Pub 17-19/20

Author : Kudryavtseva, V. I.; Raskina, E. Z.

Title : On the course of experimental tuberculosis in cats. Report 2:
On the problem of creating a tubercular model

Periodical : Byul. eksp. biol. i med.³⁴, 72-75, Apr 1955

Abstract : Tested different methods for reliability in producing acute
and chronic cases of tuberculosis in cats. Photograph;
photomicrographs; table. One reference. USSR, 1955

Institution : Leningrad Scientific-Research Tubercular Institute imeni A. Ya.
Shternberg (Director - A. D. Semenov, M. D.)

Submitted : April 11, 1954 by V. N. Chernigovskiy, Member of the Academy
of Medical Sciences USSR

FLID, R.M.; CHIRIKOVA, A.V.; RASKINA, G.V.; BASOVA, R.V.

Vapor-phase catalytic synthesis of vinyl acetate. Izv.vys.
ucheb.zav.; khim.i khim.tekh. 3 no.2:343-351 '60.
(MIRA 14:6)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni
M. V. Lomonosova i Kuskovskiy khimicheskoy zavod.
(Vinyl acetate)

5.1190
5.3200

AUTHORS:

TITLE:

PERIODICAL:

TEXT: The authors investigated the thermodynamics of the catalytic reaction of acetylene and acetic acid and found that two parallel reactions take place, i.e. monomeric acetic acid reacts with acetylene to give vinyl acetate, while dimeric acetic acid and acetylene form ethylidene diacetate. The direction of the reaction is determined by the relative amounts of monomer and dimer contained in the acetic acid. ZnO on Al_2O_3 was used as catalyst. It is shown in Table 8 that the activity of the catalyst is all the greater; the lower the roasting temperature of the latter was. Catalysts roasted at 400° have the highest activity. The authors proved that catalytic synthesis of vinyl acetate in the vapor phase using molar ratios of $C_2H_2: CH_3COOH = 1:1$ and $1:2$ is possible. Zinc acetate on

Card 1/3

S/153/60/003/02/26/034
B011/B006

Flid, R. M., Chirkova, A. V., Raskina, G. V., Basova, R. V.
Investigation in the Field of the Catalytic Synthesis of
Vinyl Acetate in the Vapor Phase

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i
khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1960, Vol. 3, No. 2, pp. 343-351

Investigation in the Field of the Catalytic
Synthesis of Vinyl Acetate in the Vapor Phase

30672
S/153/60/003/02/26/034
B011/B006

activated carbon was used as catalyst (Tables 1 and 4). Optimum conditions for the process are 270-275°C, a total rate of flow of 250-300 l/l cat · h. The degree of conversion attained under these conditions amounts to 30% of the acetic acid (Table 6), 60% of the acetylene (Table 5) at a selectivity of 96-98%. The efficiency of one liter of the catalyst per time unit is 6 to 7 times as great as that hitherto attained. The process can also be carried out in a pseudo-liquid state over a ZnO/Al₂O₃ catalyst. Respective experiments were made using

a column designed by the NIOPIK (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh poluproduktov i krasiteley (im. K. Voroshilova), Scientific Research Institute of Organic Semifinished Materials and Dyes (imeni K. Voroshilov)). A method for preparing this catalyst is suggested. The authors studied the kinetics of vinyl acetate synthesis over ZnO/Al₂O₃

at 230°C and 270°C. The kinetics of this reaction is expressed by an equation of second order, i.e. $w = k P_{C_2H_2} \cdot P_{CH_3COOH}$. The activation energy

is $E = 22,000 \pm 600$ cal/mole. This paper was read at the Vsesoyuznaya

Investigation in the Field of the Catalytic
Synthesis of Vinyl Acetate in the Vapor Phase

S/153/60/003/02/26/034
B011/B006

Konferentsiya "Puti sinteza iskhodnykh produktov dlya polucheniya
vysokopolimerov" (All-Union Conference "Ways of Synthesizing Initial
Materials for the Preparation of High Polymer Substances"), held at
Yaroslavl', from September 29 to October 2, 1958. There are 8 tables and
6 references, 5 of which are Soviet. 4

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni
M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical
Technology imeni M. V. Lomonosov). Kuskovskiy khimicheskoy
zavod (Kuskovskiy Chemical Plant)

Card 3/3

HASKINA, I.I.

Intraperitoneal torsion of a malignant regenerated testicle. Khirurgiia no.9:67 S '53. (MLSA 6:11)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya bol'nitsy im. Ostroumova.
(Testicle--Abnormities and deformities)

L 61631-65 EWT(d)/EED-2/EGP(1) Pg-4/Pg-4/Pk-4 IJP(c) BB/GC/GS
 ACCESSION NR: AT5014709 UR/0000/65/000/000/0038/0046

28
 071

AUTHOR: Raskina, I. M.

TITLE: A study of the operating conditions of partially switched ferrite cores having a rectangular hysteresis loop

SOURCE: Operativnyye i poatoyannyye zapominayushchiye ustroystva (Rapid and non-volatile storage); sbornik statey. Leningrad, Izd-vo Energiya, 1965, 38-46

TOPIC TAGS: partial switching core operation, ferrite core relaxation time, fast ferrite core operation, ultrafast memory, core remagnetization

16C
 ABSTRACT: Fast operating memories can be assembled on partially switched ferrite cores (W. H. Rhodes, L. A. Russel, et al., IEM J., 1961, vol. 5, no. 3; Q. W. Simkins, J. Appl. Phys., 1962, vol. 33, no. 3, 4). Some data concerning partially switched core remagnetization have already been published (R. H. Tannrell, R. E. McMahon, J. Appl. Phys., 1961, vol. 31, no. 5). The present paper reports on experimental studies of the partial switching characteristics of HS-2, BT-7, and BT-6 cores needed for the determination of the stable operating region of these cores within fast memories. The results show that: 1)

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during partial remagnetization, all the above-mentioned ferrites exhibit large relaxation times during the action of pulses whose polarity is opposite to the polarity of the registration pulses; relaxation time is short when the pulses are of the same sign; 2) to achieve maximum speed, the core within the memory should be exposed to unipolar currents only, the polarity of which coincides with the direction of the address currents; 3) having the characteristics of the switched flux, static disruption threshold, and relaxation time, one can determine a) the parameters of the address and discharge current which, for a chosen safety factor k , yield a good ratio of the $\ll 1 \gg$ and $\ll 0 \gg$ signals ($U_1:U_0$) while wasting the least power within the cores, and b) the shortest core response time. Orig. art. has: 2 formulas, 11 figures, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 20Jan65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: DP

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 004

Card

282
2/2

DAL', V.I., doktor tekhn.nauk; RASKINA, L.S.; MARTSINKEVICH, L.E.;
ARTEM'YEVA, L.N.

Isomerization and separation of xylenes. Koks i khim. no.8:
44-46 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut.
(Xylene)

S/068-x/60/000/008/002/003
E071/E435

AUTHORS: Dal', V.I., Doctor of Technical Sciences,
Raskina, L.S., Martsinkevich, L.E. and Artem'yeva, L.N.

TITLE: Isomerization and Separation of Xyloles 1

PERIODICAL: Koks i khimiya, 1960, No.8, pp.44-46

TEXT: The possibility of production of paraxylol (which can be oxidized to terephthalic acid) from technical xylol was investigated. The problem can be divided into two parts: 1) separation of the individual isomers and 2) isomerization of metha- and ortho-xyloles into paraxylol. Laboratory experiments on freezing out the p-isomer were tested at temperatures of -25, -40 and -50°C and retention times of 15, 30, 45 and 60 minutes. It was found that in the absence of o-xylol, the separation of p-xylol takes place satisfactorily at -50°C, namely the yield of p-isomer reaches 18% with its residual concentration in m-xylol (filtrate) of 1.6 to 6.8%. Thus the method can be used for the preliminary separation of xyloles, providing the filtrate is submitted to a further separation for which the adsorption method was tried. The possibility of this method of separation was tested using activated carbon of various marks (BAU, KAD and

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S/068-x/60/000/008/002/003
E071/E435

Isomerization and Separation of Xyloles

KAD ground). The best results were obtained with BAU carbon. It was found that a mixture rich in p-isomer passes through the adsorbent practically unchanged but if the content of p-isomer does not exceed 15% the separation does take place. On passing a mixture through the adsorption column, at first m-isomer is obtained followed by a mixture rich in p-isomer and then again m-isomer (Table 2). Thus, after preliminary separation of p-xylole by freezing, the filtrate can be passed through an adsorption column and a practically pure m-xylole and a fraction rich in p-xylole can be obtained. The former can be passed for the isomerization treatment whilst the latter can be again submitted to the freezing treatment. The isomerization of pure o- and m-xyloles was tested using an apparatus previously described (Ref.2) and an aluminosilicate bead catalyst. The optimum conditions were found to be: temperature 450°C and feed rate 0.6 hr^{-1} . The influence of addition of gaseous hydrocarbons (propane - butane fraction) to the reaction mixture was also tested. The experimental results are given in Table 3. It was found that the addition of gaseous hydrocarbons has a positive effect on the yield of p-xylole on Card 2/3

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E071/E435

Isomerization and Separation of Xyloles

isomerization of m-xylole, and a negative effect on the isomerization of o-xylole. Thus, the isomerization treatment of the above two isomers should be carried out separately. On the basis of experimental results, a scheme for the separation and treatment of xyloles is proposed (see figure). This consists of: preliminary rectification of technical xylole and isomerization products from isomerization plants of o- and m-xyloles for the separation of lighter and heavier hydrocarbons; fine rectification, for the purpose of separation of o-xyloles from the mixture of p- and m-xyloles. The former is then passed for the isomerization treatment and the latter mixture is passed for the freezing treatment etc., as described in the experimental part of the work. There are 3 tables, 1 figure and 2 Soviet references. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut
(Dnepropetrovsk Institute of Chemical Technology)

Card 3/3

DAL', V.I.; NABIWACH, V.M.; RASKINA, L.S.; ARTEM'YEVA, L.N.

Pyrolysis of Shebelinka gas condensates and study of pyrolysis products by means of gas-liquid chromatography. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; neft' i gaz 5 no.8:79-83 '62. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskii institut im. F.E. Dzerzhinskogo.

SHAPIRO, M.D.; AL'TERMAN, L.S.; RASKINA, L.S.

Kinetics of the thermal decomposition of coal. Khim. i tekhn. topl. i
masel no.12:64-69 D '57. (MIRA 11:1)

(Coal--Carbonization)

RASKINA, L.S.

65-12-9/9

AUTHORS: Shapiro, M.D., Al'terman, L.S. and Raskina, L.S.

TITLE: Kinetics of Thermal Decomposition of Coal
(Kinetika termicheskogo razlozheniya uglya)

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i Tekhnologiya Topliva i Masel, 1957, No.12,
pp. 64-69 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Kinetics of the evolution of tar and gas on thermal decomposition of coal with and without additions of organic and inorganic substances were studied. The experimental technique and the apparatus used (Fig.1) are described. Donbas coals D, G, PZh, K and PS and some of their blends were investigated. The experimental results are shown in the form of graphs. It is pointed out that studies of the kinetics of evolution of tar and gas during thermal decomposition of coal can provide qualitative characteristics of the plastic mass formed on the heating of coals. Plastic mass is considered as a colloidal system, the stability of which determined the caking properties of coals. With increasing temperature of decomposition of the plastic mass of a given coal, its caking ability improves. Properties of plastic mass can be modified by small additions of some substances and in this way the caking ability of coals can be also modified. Bitumen A of caking coals as well as a certain proportion of fusain and

Card1/2

RASKIN, D. V.

1286. *Analysis of Outbreaks of Erythema Nodosum in Pediatric Institutions.* (Анализ вспышек узловатой эритемы в детском учреждении) М. В. РАСКИНА and N. Т. КОЗМИНОВА. Педиатрия [Pediatrics] No. 1, 40-46, Jan.-Feb., 1950. 1 fig., 29 refs.

The authors had an unusual opportunity to study and observe 20 children between the ages of 7 and 13, who were all admitted to the same hospital with erythema nodosum. They came in on the second to seventh day of their illnesses, usually still with a raised temperature. The aetiology and epidemiology of the disease is discussed in great detail. The causes are divided into 4 groups: (1) rheumatism, (2) tuberculosis, (3) infectious diseases, and (4) allergy. Its aetiological connexion with rheumatism is ruled out. As regards its connexion with tuberculosis, the following résumé is made: (1) It is not clear why 20 children should have had tuberculosis in that form. (2) During the illness there were no obvious changes in the lungs in any of the children who were already suffering from tuberculosis. (3) The non-tuberculous children did not develop any signs of tuberculosis. (4) Tuberculin tests were positive before the illness in 17 cases out of 20. (5) In 2 cases the tuberculin test was negative before, during, and 6 months after the disease. (6) Gastric washouts did not contain any tubercle bacilli. (7) Eight cases were diagnosed in

one day. The authors conclude there is good reason to suggest that erythema nodosum is an infectious disease possibly due to an unknown virus. H. W. Swann

Abstracts of World Medicine
Vol 8 1950

RASKINA, M.V.; YUROVSKAYA, P.N.

Tissue therapy according to Filatov's method in hypotrophy in infants. *Pediatrics*, Moskva no. 6:38-43 Nov-Dec 1952. (CLML 23:5)

1. Candidate Medical Sciences for Raskina. 2. Of the Department of Pediatrics (Head--Prof. G. N. Speranskiy, Active Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences) of the Central Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians (Director -- V. P. Lebedeva).

1. M. V. RASKINA, P. N. YUROVSKAYA
2. USSR (600)
4. Children - Diseases
7. Application of tissue therapy according to Filatov's method in hypotrophy in infants. *Pediatrics* no. 6. 1952.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, _____ 1953, Uncl.

1. MALINOVSKI, P. F., Docent; RASHINA, N. V.

2. USSR (600)

4. Otorhinolaryngology

7. Tissue therapy of certain diseases of the ear, throat, and nose in children.
Pediatria No. 5, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

1. MALOKUZH, F. F.: RASKINA, M. V.

2. USSR (600)

4. Transplantation (Physiology)

7. Tissue therapy of certain diseases of the ear, throat, and nose in children.
Pediatriia no. 5, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

RASKINA N. V. H.
YEGOROVA, K.I.; LOKHVITSKAYA, A.P.; YANKOVSKIY, V.R.; RASKINA, N.A.;
MOZDAV, T.I.

Brief reports. Zav. lab. 24 no.1:32-33 '58.

(MIRA 11:3)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S.M. Kirova (for
Lokhvitskaya). 2. Bereznikovskaya geologorazvedochnaya ekspeditsiya
(for Yankovskiy).
(Chemistry, Analytic) (Steel--Analysis)

MARKH, A.T.; ZOZULEVICH, B.V.; SKORIKOVA, Yu.G.; RASKINA, N.A.

Vitamin enrichment of food concentrates. Kons.1 ov. prom. 16 no.2:
21-23 F '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Odesskiy tekhnologicheskii institut pishchevoy i kholodil'noy
promyshlennosti.
(Food, Concentrated) (Vitamins)

AUTHOR: Raskina, N.A. 32-1-15/55

TITLE: Short Reports (4) (Korotkiye soobshcheniya).

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol. 24, Nr 1, pp. 33-33 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the present paper a method of determining the copper content in acid copper baths which are used for copperplating is recommended. (Content: 200-300 g/l $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 50-70 g/l H_2SO_4 .) Colorimetrization is carried out according to the bluish-green color of the electrolyte, which is due to the presence of copper ions. For the construction of the graduated curve an artificial solution is used which is similar to the electrolyte, but has a known content of copper. It is recommended to carry out colorimetrization by means of the apparatus "ФЭК-М", in which case a red light filter should be used. The error, when using this method, may amount to $\pm 2\%$.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1 1. Copper-Determination 2. Colorimetric analysis

SOV/109-3-8-12/18

AUTHORS: Arshanskaya, N.G., Parkhomenko, V.S. and Raskina, N.I.

TITLE: Technology of the Preparation of Matrix Nickel-oxide Cathodes and the Results of Their Investigation (Tekhnologiya izgotovleniya gubchatykh nikel'evykh oksidnykh katodov i rezul'taty ikh issledovaniya)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i Elektronika, 1958, Vol 3, Nr 8, pp 1058 - 1063 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Two types of nickel-oxide cathodes were produced and investigated. Both cathodes employed nickel, type IVO, NIKA or NIVO as their core material. One of the cathodes was cylindrical and it was prepared in a special graphite jig (Figure 1). The matrix for this cathode was prepared from nickel powder having grain sizes of 45-60, 60-70 and 70-80 μ . The other cathode was in the form of a circular plate and was also prepared in a special jig (Figure 2); the same nickel powder was used for its matrix. The thickness of the matrix was about 200-250 μ and its porosity was about 70-75%. The oxidation of the cathode was done by using the normal, triple or double-carbonate, either pure or with admixture of an activating agent. The triple carbonate was introduced into the matrix by cathaphoresis. In the case of the double

Card1/3

SOV/109-3-8-12/18

Technology of the Preparation of Matrix nickel-oxide Cathodes
and the Results of Their Investigation

carbonate, the active mass was introduced into the pores of the matrix by "rubbing-in" the material into a revolving cathode. The cathodes were investigated in actual, electronic devices and in special, experimental diodes. One of the experimental diodes was a "lighthouse" tube, furnished with a copper radiator. The results of the tests on such tubes are shown in Figures 4, 5, 6 and 7. Figure 4 shows the anode current I_a , the pulse emission current I_n and the slope of a number of tubes as a function of the operation time; the full curves correspond to the cathodes of triple carbonate with Th, while the 'dashed' curves show the parameters for the cathodes without Th; these curves were taken for the cathodes made with LNO-nickel cores. Similar curves for NIKA- and NIVO-nickel cores are given in Figures 5 and 6, respectively. From the tests, it is concluded that the cathodes can give stable current densities of about 0.5 A/cm^2 . It is therefore possible to employ the

Card2/3

SOV/109-3-8-12/18
Technology of the Preparation of Matrix nickel-oxide Cathodes
and the Results of Their Investigation

cathodes under the conditions where the normal oxide cathodes become unreliable due to the sparking phenomena and lack of strength.

There are 8 figures (1 photograph) and 8 references, 4 of which are Soviet, 3 English and 1 French.

SUBMITTED: January 29, 1958

Card 3/3

1. Oxide cathodes--Preparation
2. Oxide cathodes--Performance
3. Oxide cathodes--Test results
4. Nickel--Effectiveness

RASKINA, N.Yu.; KAZINOV, A.I., spets.red.

[Simplified spinning systems, new principles for the production of yarn and the equipment used; index of Soviet and foreign literature received by the Library from November 1957 to June 1962] Sokrashchennye sistemy priadeniia, novye printsipy polucheniia priazhi i primeniatsie oborudovanie; spisok otechestvennoi i inostranoi literatury, postupivshoi v biblioteku s noiabria 1957 g. po iun' 1962 g. Moskva, 1962. 52 p. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Tsentral'naya nauchno-tekhnicheskaya biblioteka legkoi promyshlennosti.

41572
S/057/62/032/010/010/010
B104/B102

26.2531
26.731V

AUTHORS:

Fogel', Ya. M., Rekova, L. P., and Kolot, V. Ya.

TITLE:

Thermionic emission of metals in various gases

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 32, no. 10, 1962, 1259-1265

TEXT:

Thermionic emission from nickel and platinum in air, O_2 , H_2 , CCl_4 , and NH_3 of various densities was studied using the experimental arrangement shown in Fig. 1. The emitters (21.5-0.5 mm) were annealed in air at 800-900°C; after which the surface was purified mechanically, rinsed with benzene and attached inside the diode chamber. At a pressure of $(1-2) \cdot 10^{-6}$ mm Hg the emitter was held at 1200°C until the emission current assumed a constant value. The first chapter describes experiments made at atmospheric pressure. The nickel emitter had a temperature of 750°C and was placed in an air current. When CCl_4 was added to the air, the emission current increased (maximum effect at a CCl_4 concentration of 10^{-6}). In air, the emission current was smaller than in vacuo. If CCl_4 was added first a

Card 1/3

S/057/62/032/010/010/010
B104/B102

Thermionic emission ... current peak was observed; the current then dropped to a constant value below the vacuum but above that obtained in an air current. It has been found that the changes in the total thermionic emission current after pumping off the gases acting on the emitter, are due to changes in the emission of alkaline ions. The second chapter describes experiments made at low pressures. At an O_2 pressure of $\sim 10^{-4}$ mm Hg the total thermionic emission current is lower than in air. This decrease is caused by a decrease in the emission of alkaline ions. When CCl_4 or a mixture of CCl_4 and O_2 were caused to act on the emitter no emission other than that of alkali metal ions was observed. The changes in the total emission current are entirely determined by changes in the emission alkali metal ions. There are 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A. M. Gor'kogo
(Khar'kov State University imeni A. M. Gor'kiy)

SUBMITTED: November 9, 1961 (initially)
February 6, 1962 (after revision)

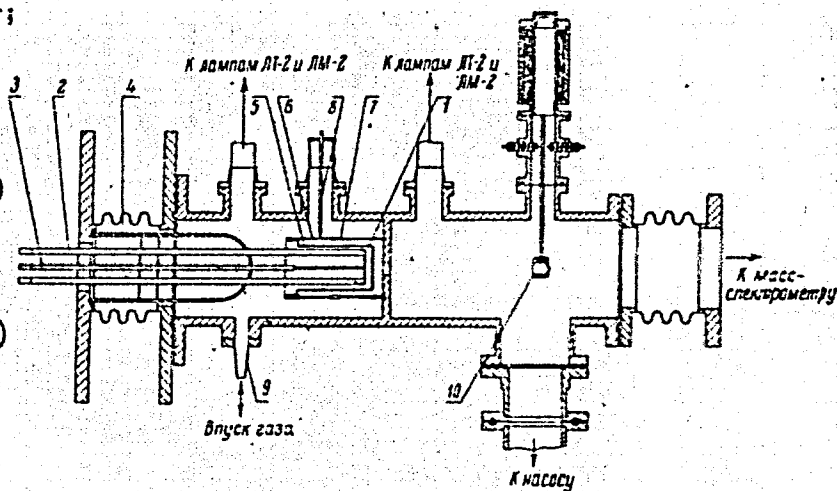
Card 2/3

S/057/62/032/010/010/010
B104/B102

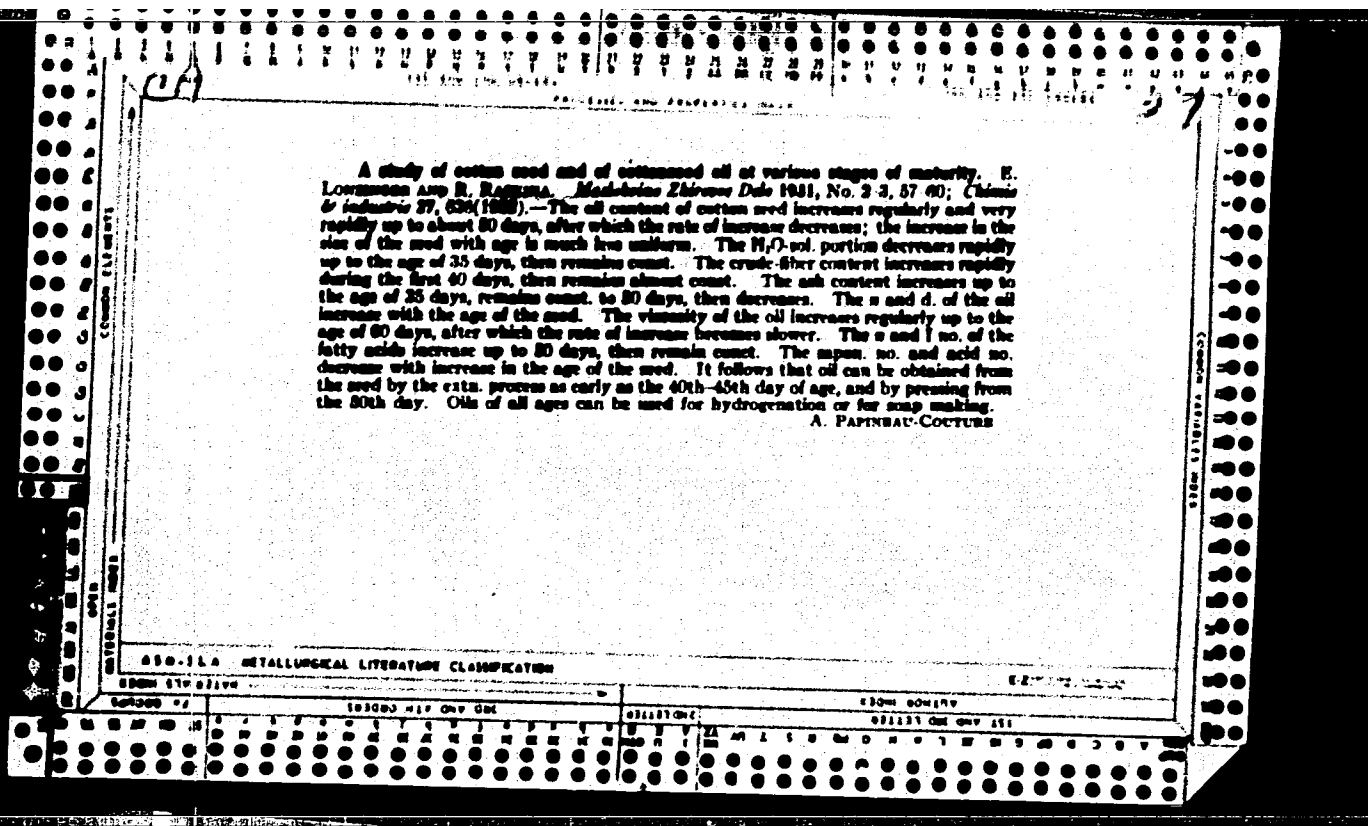
Thermionic emission ...

Fig. 1. Experimental arrangement.

Legend: (1) emitter; (2) Mo rod; (3) thermocouple; (4) sylphon; (5) steel cylinder; (6) insulated cylinder; (7) glass joint; (8) connection between cathode and an instrument for measuring the total emission current; (9) nipple; (10) beam catcher.



Card 3/3



1ST AND 2ND COURSE		3RD AND 4TH COURSE	
PROCEDURES AND PROPERTIES INDEX			
<p>Carbon and ash content of all of the samples of cement, A. American and B. Russian (G. S. S. R.). The data are in Table 1. The all content of carbon and hydrogen together and usually up to 30 days, and then decrease sharply. The 10-day point decreases rapidly up to 20 days, and in this case, the ash content increases rapidly during 20 days, and is then almost constant. The ash content increases up to 20 days, is then constant, to 20 days, and then decreases. The α and β of the all increase with age of ash; the viscosity increases up to 20 days, and thereafter more slowly. The α and β of the 10-day ash increase up to 20 days and then remain constant. The α and β of the 20-day ash increase with increase in age of ash.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Ch. Ann.</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">II</p>	
<p>000.000 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>			
FROM SYNONYMS		E-STATE-CLASS	
<p>000000 111 000 000</p>		<p>000000 111 000 000</p>	

RASKINA, R.I.; KOSTYUKOVSKAYA, R.L.

Dermatitis due to epoxide resins in the Minsk radio Plant.
Zdrav. Bel. 9 no.7:53-54 J1'63 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz Belorusskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kozmo-venerologicheskogo instituta.

~~RASKINA, B. I.~~

Prevention of pyodermitis among workers of the Minsk Motorcycle Factory.
Zdrav. Bel. 6 no.11:51-52 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz Belorusskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta (direktor - akademik AN BSSR A.Ya. Prokopchuk).
(MINSK—MOTORCYCLE INDUSTRY—HYGIENIC ASPECTS)
(SKIN—DISEASES)

PEVZNER, Ye.S., dotsent; RASKINA, R.I.

Prophylaxis of pyoderma among metalworkers and machinists. Zdrav.
Bel. 5 no.5:22-24 My '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Kafedra kozhnykh i venericheskikh bolezney (zaveduyushchiy - prof.
A.Ya Prokopchuk) Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(SKIN--DISEASES) (METALWORKERS--DISEASES AND HYGIENE)

USSR/Pharmacology and Toxicology. Chemotherapeutic Preparations
Antibiotics

V-7

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, No 71276

Author : Prokopchuk A.Ya., Gromov N.I., Paskina R.I.
Inst : Belorussian Scientific Research Dermatovenereal Institute
Title : Experience in the Treatment and Prophylaxis of Pyogenic
Diseases of the Skin with Triple Dyes and Antibiotics
(Synthomycin, Biomycin and Terramycin)

Orig Pub : Sb. nauchn. rabot. Belorussk. n.-i. kozhno-venerol. in-t,
1957, 5, 116-119

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

Card 1/1

BASHMAKOVA, S.M., BASKINA, R. I.

Triple dye, gramicidin, and mercurochrome for the prevention and
treatment of purulent skin diseases. Sbor.nauch.rab. Del.nauch.-
issl.kozhno-ven. inst. 4:23-25 '54 (MIRA 11:7)
(SKIN--DISEASES)
(MERBROMIN)

~~RASKHA, R. I.~~

Endarteritis obliterans and gangrene of the lower extremities of
syphilitic etiology. Sbor.nauch.rab.Bel.nauch.-issl.kozhno-ven.
inst. 4:373-374 '54 (MIRA 11:7)

(ARTERIES--DISEASES)

(GANGRENE)

(SYPHILIS)

PEVZNER, Ye.S.; RASKINA, R.I.; GROMOV, N.I.

Our paste for washing and protecting the hands as a means of preventing dermatitis and suppurative skin diseases among metal workers. Sbor. nauch.rab.Bel.nauch.-issl.kozhno-ven.inst. 6:211-214 '59. (MIRA 13:11)
(HAND--CARE AND HYGIENE)
(OINTMENTS)

GROMOV, N.I.; RASKINA, R.I.

Control of suppurative skin diseases in the industrial and peat
enterprises of the White Russian S.S.R. Sbor.nauch.rab.Bel.nauch.-
issl.kozhno-ven.inst. 6:365-367 '59. (MIRA 13:11)
(WHITE RUSSIA--PEAT INDUSTRY--HYGIENIC ASPECTS)
(SKIN--DISEASES)

RASKINA, R. L.

Lacquer-pigment colors on chlororubber base. R. L. Raskina. *Bull. Acad. Sci. USSR Div. Chem. Sci. Ser. B*, 1939, No. 1, 27-32; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1939, No. 10, 110.—L. A. samples of synthetic chlororubber were investigated for the content of Cl, stability of the product in its solv. and η of the solns. The Cl content was 60-62%. The stability of the chloro-

rubber was equal to that of imported samples. The η of both the natural rubber and the synthetic chlororubber increased with time. The η of the samples corresponded to the low- η grades of nitrocellulose (0.5 sec.). The velocity of drying of the chlororubber solns., the effect of the addns. of plasticizers (arochlor, tritetyl phosphate), of resins (albertol, Glyphalac, G221) and of oils (polymerized linseed oil and wood oil) and the properties of the pigmented lacquers were investigated. W. R. Henn

RASKINA, R. L.

Leather-pigment paints on chlororubber base. R. L. Raskina. *Russk. Khim. Tekh.* 1939, No. 4, 29-32; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1939, No. 10, 116.—Lab. samples of synthetic chlororubber were investigated for the content of Cl, stability of the product and its sol., and η of the soln. The Cl content was 66-67%. The stability of the chloro-

rubber was equal to that of imported samples. The η of both the natural rubber and the synthetic chlororubber increased with time. The η of the samples corresponded to the low- η grades of nitrocellulose (0.5 sec.). The velocity of drying of the chlororubber soln., the effect of the addns. of plasticizers (acrylic, tritetyl phosphate), of resins (albertol, Glyphal Cr, 624) and of oils (polymerized linseed oil and wood oil) and the properties of the pigmented lacquers were investigated. W. R. Henn

RASKINA, R. L.

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Preparation of chemically stable coatings from chlorinated rubber and vinyl chloride. V. P. Tsybasov and R. L. Raskina. *Byull. Obmen Opyt. Lakokrasochnoi Prom.* 1959, No. 9, 16-17. — Chlorinated Soyrene (Neoprene) is better than other chlorinated rubbers for coatings. The stability of Koksaryz, Gvayul and SKB was poor, and they were but little sol. in solvents generally used for chlorinated rubber. Tornosit, however, dissolved easily and formed chemically stable films. Chlorinated polyvinyl resin was prepd. by dissolving polyvinyl resin in CCl_4 and chlorinating it, cold or hot. Exhaustive chlorination in the 1st case took 47 hrs.; in the 2nd case 38 hrs. It was difficult to expel all solvent, for although this could be accomplished at $100-10^{\circ}$, it led to darkening of the resin and partial dehydrochlorination. Films prepd. from chlorinated vinyl resin were even less stable toward chemicals than those prepd. from polyvinyl resin. Films from polyvinyl resin when subjected to the action of 10% H_2SO_4 showed checking in 16 days, but no further change was evident in 100 days. In the same period, a film of chlorinated polyvinyl resin treated with 10% H_2SO_4 showed no change.

David Aelony

30

11/ AND THE SERVICE

PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES NOTE

B-II-7

Effect of treating cottonseed with gaseous hydrogen chloride on the quality of the oil. R. L. RAGAN (Comm. Ind. Trust U.S.S.R., Coll. Papers, 1964, No. 1, 88-89). — No injurious effects were observed. The acidity of the initial is unchanged. Ch. Ans.

ASS-156 METALLURGICAL LABORATORY CLASSIFICATION

FROM SYNDICATE

100000 HIF GUY 001

COLLECTION

FROM GUY 100

100000 HIF GUY 100

CO

27

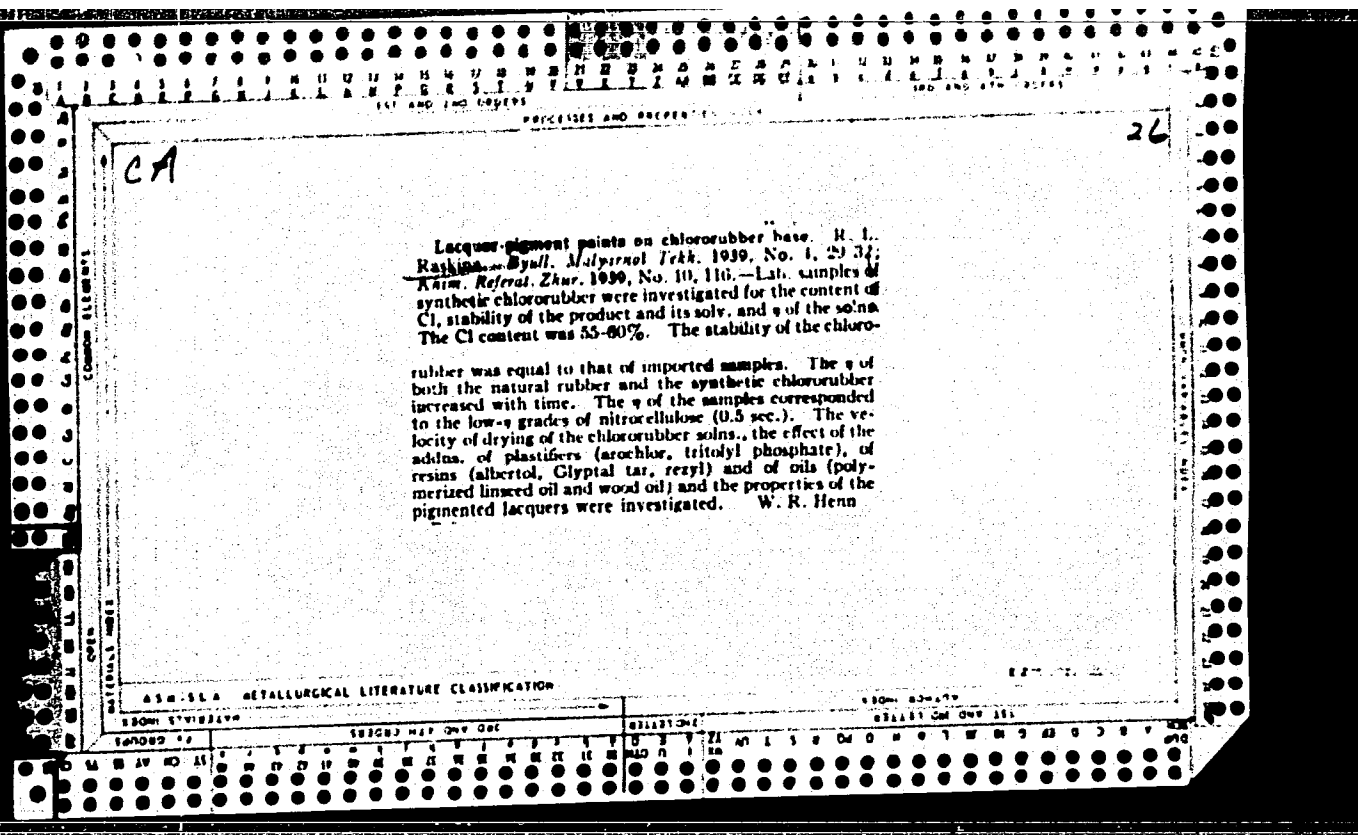
PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX

The effect of treating cottonseed with gaseous hydrogen chloride on the quality of the oil. R. L. Rankins, *Text Klopplandwirtschaftl. Forsch.* (Cotton Ind. Trust), *Collection of Papers No. 1, 82-84 (1983)*.—No injurious effects were apparent in the cottonseed oil because of the HCl treatment in the delecting process, as noted by the acid no., 1.00 and sapon. The bulk absorbs as much as 2% HCl, but it is easily washed off. No change in the acidity of the kernel was noted. I. S. Joffe

U.S.S.R. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED

1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000



RASKINA, R.L.,
A. P. ZAKOSHCHIKOV, Collection of papers No. 1, 3-11 (1933)

1ST AND 2ND DEGREE										3RD AND 4TH DEGREE									
PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
B-II-5																			
<p>Production of cellulose from cellulose-bearing materials after processing of the raw materials with alkali with G. A. Kozminskaya and R. I. Kozminskaya (Cotton Ind. Trust, U.S.S.R., Cell. Paper, 1966, No. 1, 126-127).—The material is treated with HNO_3 and then with H_2SO_4. The quality of the cellulose is higher than that obtained by alkali, sulphite, or sulphate treatment.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Ch. Ann.</p>																			
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> 400-514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION ESTABLISHED </div>																			
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> 10000 100000 100000 1000000 </div>										<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> 1000000 10000000 10000000 100000000 </div>									

ca

23

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES

The production of cellulose from several cellulose-bearing materials after a preliminary treatment of the raw materials with nitric acid. G. A. Karsheniovskii and R. I. Kuznetsov, *Trudy Khimicheskoi Prom. (Cotton Ind. Trust)*, Collection of papers No. 1, 136-47 (1933).—K. and R. present a method of treating cottonseed hulls, cotton plant stems and seeds with HNO_3 and subsequently with $NaOH$ to obtain the cellulose from these materials. The acid treatment dissolves out the other incrustated materials and gives a higher-quality cellulose, as evidenced by the various constants, than the straight alkali, sulfite or sulfate cuts. The time period for the raw material to be in contact with the acid is less than with the other treatments.

I. S. Ioffe

AS 354 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FAYERMAN, N.N.; TEMPERAMENTOVA, Ye.I.; LAVROVA, A.F.; RASKINA, S.M.;
VLADYKINA, O.K.

Role of the communicable diseases hospital in eradicating
diphtheria. Vop. okh. mat. i det. 6 no.8:63-66 Ag '61.

(MIRA 14:1)

1. Iz kafedry detskikh infektsiy Gor'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta
(zav. - dotsent N.N.Fayerman), 8-y infektsionnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy
vrach Ye.I.Temperamentova) i 23-y infektsionnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy
vrach S.M.Raskina).

(DIPHTHERIA PREVENTION) (COMMUNICABLE DISEASES HOSPITALS)

LEBEDEV, Dmitriy Savel'yevich; TSUKKERMANN, Iliya Ioannovich;
GARMASH, V.A., reitsenent; FROLUSHKIN, V.G., nauchn. red.
RASKINA, T.D., red.

[Television and information theory] Televidenie i teoriia
informatsii. Moskva, Energiia, 1965. 218 p.
(MIRA 28:4)

STOLYAROV, Isaak Moiseyevich; IVANOV, O.V.; nauchn. red.; RASKINA,
T.D., red.

[Magnetic amplifiers with transistor and magnetic switches]
Magnitnye usiliteli s poluprovodnikovymi i magnitnymi klu-
chami. Moskva, Energiia, 1965. 78 p. (Biblioteka po avto-
matike, no.133) (MIRA 18:7)

EPSHTEYN, Solomon Lazarevich; KAZARNOVSKIY, D.M., doktor tekhn. nauk; prof., retsenzent; RENNE, V.T., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., nauchn. red.; RASKINA, T.D., red.

[Measurement of the characteristics of condensers; capacitance and tangent of the loss angle] Izmerenie kharakteristik kondensatorov; emkost' i tangens ugla poter'. Moskva, Energiia, 1965. 234 p. (MIRA 18:8)

OSTROVSKII, Lev Aleksandrovich; NOVOPASHENNYI, G.N.; editors.
red.: RASKINA, T.D.; rev.

[Principles of the general theory of electronic measuring
devices] Osnovy obshchei teorii elektroizmeritel'nykh
ustroystv. Moskva, Energiia, 1965. 530 p. (MIRA 1843)

TOROSHCHIN, Pavel Alekseyevich; ZAKGEYM, L.N.; retsenzent; RENNE,
V.T.; doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; nauchn. red.; RASKINA,
T.D.; red.

[Metallized paper capacitors] Metallobumazhnye kondensatory.
Moskva, Energiia, 1965. 212 p. (MIRA 18:5)

DAVYDOV, Ye.N., inzh.; RASKINA, TS.M., inzh.

Using zirconium paint with ST paste additive in steel casting.
Mashinostroenie no.4:68-69 JI-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:8)

DAVIDOV, Ye.N., inzh.; RASKINA, TS.M., inzh.

Standard sand for cinder-pot molds. Mashinostroenie no.4:
92-93 J1-Ag '64. (MIRA 17:10)

DAVIDOV, Y.-N. (auth.); RASFINA, TE.V., (tech.)

Improving the technological process of steel casting. Mashinc-
stroenie no.6851-52 N-D '64 (MIRA 18:2)

RASKINA, Ye. G.

Congenital deformity of the leg. Ortop., travm. i protez. 22 no.8:
28-30 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz 18-y ortopedicheskoy bol'nitsy im. M. G. Zelenina (glavnyy
vrach - zasluzhennyy vrach USSR P. P. Sova), Khar'kov.

(LEG—ABNORMITIES AND DEFORMITIES)

BASKINA, Ye. S.

Problem of association of pulmonary tuberculosis with bronchogenic cancer. Probl. tuberk., Moskva no.1;67-68 Jan-Feb 1953. (CIML 24:2)

1. Of the Pathoanatomic Department (Head -- Prof. A. T. Khasanov),
Leningrad Scientific-Research Tuberculosis Institute (Director -- A. D.
Semenov)

RASKINA, Ye.N., inzh.

Surface hardening with a gas flame, Stor. st. NIITIAZHMASHa
Uralmashzavoda no. 3:99-108 '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. RASKINA, Ye. S.
2. USSR (600)
4. Tuberculosis
7. Simultaneous occurrence of pulmonary tuberculosis and brochogenic cancer.
Probl. tub., No. 1, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953, Unclassified.

RASKINA, Ye. S.

Lupus

Pathogenesis of acute lupus erythematosus Vest. ven. i derm. no. 2, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August, 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

RASKINA, Ye.Ye.

Phytoplankton of the Neva River and its effect on the operation
of Leningrad water supply stations. Trudy probl. i tem. sov. no.7:
200:206 '57. (MLHA 10:4)
(Neva River--Phytoplankton) (Leningrad--Water--Purification)

RASKINA, Ye.Ye.

Biological nuisances in the Leningrad water-supply lines.
Trudy Gidrobiol. ob-va 14:137-150 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Tsentral'naya laboratoriya Glavnoy vodoprovodnoy stantsii,
Leningrad.

BLUMKIN-BLUM, H. V.

32820. . Elektrokardiogram pri poivmonii u detey rannego voorasta. Tsel'mirya,
1949, No. 5, s. 53-59

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 44, Moskva, 1949

RASKINA-BRAUDE, M.V.

H. Lashly (Excerpta Medica)

2575. Normal Standards in Electrocardiograms of Healthy Infants. (Нормативы электрокардиограммы здоровых детей раннего возраста)
M. V. Raskina-Braude. Педиатрия [Pediatrics] No. 6, 43-49, Nov.-Dec., 1949.

616

Abstracts of World Medicine Vol 7 1950

RASKINA-BRAUDIN, N. V.

"Electrocardiograms of Children with Pneumonia," *Pediatrics*, No. 5, 1949. Cand. Medical Sci. Mbr., Propaedeutics Clinic Moscow Med. Inst., Min. Public Health RSFSR, -c1949-.

ZHURAVSKAYA, A.I.; RASKIND, A.I.; ZAKHAROV, V.I.

Complete invagination of the appendix vermiformis through an opening into the caecum. Khirurgia no.4:80 Ap '55. (MLRA 8:9)

1. Lisichanskaya bol'nitsa imeni L.M. Kaganovicha Voroshilov-gradskoy oblasti.

(INTESTINES-INTUSSUSCEPTION)

RASKIND, V. L.

USSR/Miscellaneous---machine construction

Card 1/1

Author : Raskind, V. L., engineer

Title : Choice of a rational basic length for a billet for punchpress work

Periodical : Vest. mash. 34/3, 49-53, Mar/1954

Abstract : The rolled or drawn piece for die-punch work is of standard or of varying length. Standard round steel of the usual quality is 26-50 mm in diameter and according to established standard 4-9 m long. All this has an effect on the economical use of metal hence enterprises have raised the question of whether to use standard, multiple, or measured length. The weight of a piece of standard length can be calculated according to a definite formula, the results of which enter into the computation of the amount of scrap.

Institution :

Submitted :

AUTHOR: Raskind, V.L., Engineer.

122-1-15/34

TITLE: Determination of the upsetting work, taking into account
the geometry of deformation. (Opredeleniye raboty
osadki s uchetom geometrii deformatsii)

PERIODICAL: "Vestnik Mashinostroyeniya" (Engineering Journal),
1957, No.1, pp. 55 - 58 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The upsetting work can be found from a formula based on
initial and final dimensions of an upset cylindrical blank,
provided the barrelling effect is known. Tests carried out
on cylindrical steel forgings are summarised in a curve showing
the barrelling coefficients and a nomogram to facilitate the

Card 1/1 computation of upsetting work.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

RASKIND, V.L., inzhener.

Determination of forging reduction strains taking the geometry of
deformation into consideration. Vest.mash.37 no.1:55-58 Ja '57.
(Forging) (Deformations (Mechanics)) (MLRA 10:2)

RASKIND, V L.

BABENKO, V.A., inzh.; BRYUKHANOV, A.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; VLADIMIROV, M.F., inzh.;
 GERSHMAN, M.S., inzh.; GLUSHKOV, V.N., inzh.; GOLOVNEV, I.P., inzh.;
 GOSTEV, V.I., inzh.; KERKESH, V.V., inzh.; MALIKOV, A.N., inzh.;
 MANSUROV, A.M., inzh.; MARTYNOV, V.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; MYSOZHNIKOV,
 V.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; NAVROTSKIY, G.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; RASKIND,
V.L., inzh.; REBEL'SKIY, A.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; SKVORTSOV, A.A., kand.
 tekhn.nauk; SOKOLOV, I.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; STOROZHEV, M.V., kand.
 tekhn.nauk; FEDOROV, A.F., inzh.; KHRZHANOVSKIY, S.M., prof., doktor
 tekhn.nauk; TSUKERMAN, M.T., inzh.; SHAPOSHNIKOV, D.Ye., inzh.;
 SHEPELYAKOVSKIY, K.Z., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHMYKOV, A.A., doktor tekhn.
 nauk; YAKOVLEV, V.G., inzh.; KIRSANOVA, S.B., inzh., red.; GLINER,
 B.M., inzh., red.izd-va; SOKOLOVA, T.F., tekhn.red.

[Technological handbook on forging and die forging] Tekhnologicheskii
 spravochnik po kovke i ob'emnoi shtampovke. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.
 izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1959, 966 p. (MIRA 12:4)
 (Forging)

RASKIND, V. L.

(2)

TECHNICAL : BOOK REVIEW

8057/2508

Pathologically healthy spermatozoa go into 1 of 4 young attempts (handbook on Open and Closed Rio Porling) Boston, Mass., 1991. 366 p. 15,000 copies printed.

Ed. (Title page): M.T. Storozhev; M. (Inside back): G.B. Kireneva, Engineer; Ed. of Publishing House: B.M. Oliner, Engineer; Tech. Ed.: T. P. Scholov; Managing Ed. for Information Literature (English): V.I. Krylov, Engineer.

SOURCES: The handbook is intended for engineers and technicians working in forging and die casting shops and in engineering design bureaus. It may also be used by teachers and students of technical schools.

ing on. The handbook contains information on processes of forging without electric flux, on setting up and running a furnace, on various kinds of forging and pressing machinery, on heat treatment, and on drawing, making blanks, quality inspection, automatic equipment, and on modernizing technological equipment of basic machinery and their accessories. The authors state that the handbook contains technical information and engineering drawings which have only been given a form of manufacture by forging and stamping for the first time in the handbook. The handbook is particularly useful for engineers, when one is engaged in all similar work.

Feedback on Open and Closed MCQs

1994/1995

Theoretical equations for determination of forces

2. III. Surface Treatment and Cutting of Metal for Blanking (V.L. Baskin-Engineer)

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RASKIND, V.L.

Stimulating progressive forms of ordering rolled metal
products for forging. Kuz.-shtam. proizv. 5 no.6:34-40
Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)

RAPID ...

... of calculating the loss of "noncompetitive" parts from a
... of intermediate length. Kuz.-shlan. reliv. 7 no.8:
37-44 Ag '63. (CIRA 18:9)

RASKO, A.

Inventions, improvements, and technical standardization in Slovakia. p. 11.
(VYNALEZY A NORMALISACE, OCHRANNE ZNAMKY, CHRANENE VZORY, Vol. 1, no. 1, July
1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, no. 12, Dec. 1957.
Uncl.

RASKO, Anton, doc. inz.

Role of social organizations in technical standardiza-
tion. Tech praca 16 no.5:331-332 My '64.

L 01258-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j) IJP(c) RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5020789

UR/0048/65/029/008/1309/1312

AUTHOR: ^{44.55} Raskolod'ko, V. G.; ^{44.55} Faydysh, A. N. ³⁸

TITLE: ^{21.44.55} Phosphorescence spectra and triplet level energy migration in benzophenone crystals /Report, ^{44.55} 13th Conference on Luminescence held in Khar'kov 25 June to 1 July 1964 ¹

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 29, no. 8, 1965, 1309-1312, and insert facing p. 1305

TOPIC TAGS: luminescence spectrum, luminescent crystal, solution property, organic crystal, exciton, physical diffusion

ABSTRACT: The phosphorescence of benzophenone crystals, and solutions in alcohol and ether, was investigated at room temperature and at 90 and 20°K, both with and without admixtures of naphthalene or phenanthrene. After purification by multiple vacuum distillation and zone refining, the phosphorescence spectrum of the crystals at 90°K was rather similar to that of the solutions (before the purification and spectra differed considerably, owing to unidentified impurities). At 20°K the crystal spectrum had a series of diffuse bands due to the combination of an

Card 1/2

L 01253-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5020789

electron transition with a 1640 cm^{-1} vibration and a series of quasines which exhibit multiplet structure and arise from the combination of an electron transition with 420, 810, and 1640 cm^{-1} vibrations. Introduction of naphthalene into the crystal considerably altered the relative intensities of the quasines, indicating their dependence on crystal defects. Crystals of benzophenone containing naphthalene showed an intense quasine phosphorescence spectrum of naphthalene at 90°K ; the phosphorescence spectrum of phenanthrene in benzophenone crystals, on the other hand, consisted of broad bands. The presence of naphthalene or phenanthrene in benzophenone crystals weakened the intrinsic benzophenone phosphorescence spectrum. From the dependence of the quantum efficiency of benzophenone phosphorescence on the concentration of admixtures, it was concluded that the diffusion constant for excitons is $3 \times 10^{-11}\text{ cm}^2/\text{sec}$ and that an exciton diffuses an average distance of $6 \times 10^{-7}\text{ cm}$ during its lifetime. Orig. art. has: 4 formulas and 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS, QP

NO REF SOV: 012
Card 2/2 14

OTHER: 005

BUKREYEV, P., inzh.; RASKOPIN, G., arkhitektor; GOL'DENBERG, arkhitektor

Village buildings for cultural and service purposes. Zhil. str.:
no.6:24-26 '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Public buildings)

MOROVA, A.A., inzh.; SPESIVTSEV, Yu.A., inzh.; RASKOPIN, V.S., inzh.

Gypsum-cement binding materials based on local cement. Stroi.
mat. 8 no.12:25-26 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Binding materials) (Cement)